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OAS PRESIDENT ORFILA CONDEMNS SUBVERSION

PY102032 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Mendoza, 6 Mar (TELAM) -- OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has stated that the issue concerning the return of the Malvinas Islands to Argentina has not been discussed within the OAS but he added that "as an Argentine I am certain that it will not be long before we see the Argentine flag flying in that corner of our national territory."

Orfila made this statement during an exclusive interview granted to the newspaper LOS ANDES, minutes after his arrival in Mendoza, and published today.

Asked about the Caribbean aid program that was announced by the U.S. President, Orfila said: The fact that President Reagan announced this plan at the OAS gave us great satisfaction since it is an endorsement of the organization. He noted: I believe that it is a good program that should be implemented following approval by the U.S. Congress. I believe it is a positive step that shows great concern for the Caribbean and Latin America.

Asked about the peace plan for the Caribbean and Latin America announced by Mexican President Lopez Portillo, Orfila said that there has not yet been a difinitive reaction from United States. He said: The guerrilla sector has reportedly stated that it will accept the proposal but as yet there has been no reaction from the United States.

Asked about the causes of subversion Orfila said: I believe that subversion is caused by many different factors in each country. But I think that it cannot be accepted or tolerated under any circumstances. He added: No one that resorts to violence, to attacks, to destroying those positive things that a certain society has achieved should be accepted, whatever his origin or his objectives. Orfila noted: Violence and subversion should not be accepted. We have established democracy in the Americas and although in some cases it has temporarily been suspended, it has always been restored. No citizen of Americas has curtailed democracy forever. Those who have temporarily suspended it have always sought ways to restore it.

Orfila also said that democracy gives us the opportunity to express our desires. I do not tolerate violence or any other means of expression that is not expressed through our thoughts which, moreover, can be expressed even when democracy is temporarily suspended.

He added: Nothing justifies the violence and destruction that, based on so-called objectives, has been unleashed in America. Whoever practices violence to achieve any political objective cannot be tolerated.

About the alternating civilian and military governments in Latin America, Orfila noted: We must find a way to avoid these constant changes. But I must add that in saying this I am not criticizing military governments which have sometimes acted to amend these situations: This is the case of the military governments of Peru, Ecuador and Honduras which have enabled a return to democracy.

He said: We believe that democracy is the natural condition of all Americans. We must live in a democracy, we must support it and we must it strong. Therefore, I am disappointed to see certain civilian sectors -- like in Peru -- trying to undermine a democracy they have recently achieved.

CASTRO MADERO REAFFIRMS 'PEACEFUL NUCLEAR PROGRAM'

PY101406 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0031 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Mar (NA) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], told NA last night that the report on the diversion of nuclear fuel in Argentina for the construction of nuclear explosives "is totally false." Consulted by NA through a phone call to Tokyo where he is attending a Japanese atomic industry forum, Castro Madero answered that so far "There is no project underway for the construction of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes since they have not yet proven to be useful, but we cannot keep our hands tied if they prove to be useful in the future."

Regarding the accusation by the U.S. newspaper Washington POST that Argentina had diverted nuclear fuel for secret use in violation of current safeguards, the CNEA chairman stated that "this is totally false because the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] always reports on violations of safeguards and this year the IAEA reported that it found no diversion at all, just as in previous years."

Regarding remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that the United States does not differentiate between nuclear explosives for military or peaceful purposes, Castro Madero stated that "in principle I am aware of the U.S. position, but Argentina has reserved its right to build explosives for peaceful purposes if that will contribute with its development."

Castro Madero, who will return to Buenos Aires on Sunday, stated that the procedure "for the ratification of the treaty of Tlaltelolco of which the United States is not a signatory although it adheres to the protocol, is in the hands of the Foreign Ministry and it is up to the CNEA to negotiate the safeguards with the IAEA."

Castro Madero also denied that Argentina is building any nuclear reactor without safeguards, and reiterated the peaceful spirit of the Argentine nuclear policy. He recalled that yesterday he presented the Argentine strategy in the Japanese atomic industry forum, by which "it does not recognize privileges of any country, and much less for having manufactured a nuclear explosive before an established date," referring to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which Argentina opposes. Castro Madero stated: "It is not possible to discriminate and to expect that the victim will accept this situation without making any effort to free himself from that discrimination. Therefore, the allegedly antiproliferation measures are counterproductive."

The CNEA chairman reaffirmed that "The nuclear development of the developing countries must be promoted through effective measures, without in effect trying to discourage important stages of that development." He added that "Argentina has developed nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and that it has always been inclined toward that purpose, as proven by its actions."

San Martin Palace Spokesman Hernan Mazzini Ezcurra stated last night, however, that the Argentine nuclear policy is "independent, peaceful and promotes cooperation in nuclear matters."

Mazzini Ezcurra thus replied to remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman following the publication of an editorial by the U.S. newspaper Washington POST accusing Argentina of trying to manufacture an atomic bomb. "The U.S. State Department spokesman has reiterated the well-known U.S. policy on this matter," Mazzini Ezcurra stated, referring to the statement that the United States does not differentiate between nuclear explosives for military or peaceful purposes.

"Argentina has a well-established policy, which it has explicitly reiterated in different international forums, and it does not accept journalistic interpretations which seek to distort the real scope of that independent, peaceful policy of cooperation in nuclear matter," Mazzini Ezcurra concluded.

BULGARIA'S TANCHEV VISITS SENATE, MEETS FIGUEIREDO

PY110212 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] A Bulgarian delegation headed by First Vice Chairman Petur Tanchev was honored by the Brazilian Senate during today's plenary session. The delegation which is visiting Brazil in response to an invitation issued by the Senate, was greeted by Senator Aberbal Jurema on behalf of the Social Democratic Party and by Gilvan Rocha on behalf of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party. Senator Aderbal Jurema praised the Bulgarian people and recalled parts of their history and development, stressing the progress achieved in the field of education. He also emphasized things which Brazil and Bulgaria have in common, especially their love for peace.

Gilvan Rocha spoke about Bulgaria's civilization which is thousands of years old and extolled its people's heroic struggle for freedom. He also said that Bulgaria sets an example of love for peace and fraternal feelings for Brazil and the rest of the world.

This morning, Vice Chairman Petur Tanchev and the other members of his delegation met with Senate Chairman Jarbas Passarinho who said that he was impressed by Bulgaria's efforts to attain a high level of development, overcoming great obstacles. The visitors then listened to Senator Joao Calmon's lecture on Bulgaria. This meeting was also attended by Senators Luiz Viana and Jorge Kalume. After leaving the Senate, the Bulgarian delegation met with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo. Tomorrow the visitors will depart for Rio de Janeiro.

Nelson Marchezan, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, today criticized the arms race and the attempts of industrialized countries to monopolize technology and economic development, during a courtesy visit paid to him by the Bulgarian first vice chairman of the State Council. During Marchezan's meeting with the Bulgarian vice chairman, the latter announced that President Figueiredo will be invited to visit Bulgaria. Deputy Nelson Marchezan also accepted the suggestion of the visitor for an exchange of parliamentary delegations between Bulgaria and Brazil.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY CANADA'S MACGUIGAN

Foreign Ministers' Statements

PY101210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Mar (TELAM) -- Brazilian diplomatic spokesmen today said that Canadian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mark MacGuigan and Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro have reached the conclusion that there is great similarity between the foreign policies of the two countries.

The Canadian secretary of state for foreign affairs yesterday started a 2-day official visit to Brasilia, and according to the above-mentioned spokesmen, he has examined together with Saraiva Guerreiro West-East relations, the implications of the Law of the Sea Conference and the Namibian problem, leaving the situation in Central America for the last meeting.

During the dinner to honor the visitor, Saraiva Guerreiro officially announced that President Joao Figueiredo will visit Canada from 19 to 21 July this year.

Saraiva Guerreiro also said that Canada and Brazil share the same concern over the current status of international relations and the recrudescence of tensions which seriously jeopardize world peace.

The Brazilian minister stressed that in view of the negative international status quo, marked by the worsening of the political and ideological confrontation which further stimulates the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, we must reflect on the capability of mankind, especially of more technically advanced societies, to create effective ways of cooperation in order to attain peace and development.

The Brazilian foreign minister mentioned as clear cut examples which show the supremacy of confrontation over cooperation in international relations, the difficulty in making any progress in the North-South economic talks, the deadlock at the Law of the Sea Conference and the meager results of disarmament negotiations. He went on to praise the steps taken by Canadian diplomacy to favor Third World countries, especially Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's decision to encourage the rapprochement between developing and industrialized nations so as to instill new strength into North-South negotiations. Saraiva Guerreiro criticized U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan to aid Central American and Caribbean nations and extolled the manner in which Canada is helping this region. He stressed that Canadian cooperation with these countries is taking place without discriminatory conditions harmful to other nations.

Minister MacGuigan said that overall negotiations between developed and developing nations must begin in order to boost world economy. After pointing out that the accord reached in Cancun (Mexico) has stimulated the resumption of talks about their [presumably the overall negotiations] future within the framework of the United Nations, MacGuigan emphasized that pending differences will be resolved whenever the interested parties show their willingness to show a flexible and tolerant spirit.

Protocol on Railways

PY101753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Mar (AFP) -- The Transportation Ministry reported here today that Canada will finance a $123 million project for the modernization and expansion of the Brazilian railway network. According to a protocol signed yesterday by Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, and by Brazilian Transportation Minster Eliseu Resende, the enterprise Bombardier Inc. will supply equipment worth $43 million in order to renovate 79 locomotives of the Brazilian railway system. In addition, the Canadian National Bank and the Export Development Corporation will grant credits totaling $80 million for the modernization of the system.

HUMBERTO LUCENA NAMED PMDB SENATE LEADER

PY110213 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Mar 82 p 4

[Excerpt] Brasilia (O GLOBO) — At a meeting attended by 21 senators held in the office of Senator Marcos Freire, Senator Humberto Lucena (Paraiba State) was elected yesterday first leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [in the Senate] after the incorporation of the Popular Party.

PMDB SENATOR SWITCHES TO WORKERS PARTY

PY101[illegible] Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Senator Evandro Carreira of Amazonas State today officially announced that he has resigned from the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party and joined the Workers Party thus becoming the latter's sole senator.

ENDERS ARRIVES; MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS

PY101735 Paris AFP in Spanish 0526 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 9 Mar (AFP) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders arrived here today on a 2-day official visit that has been described here as a milestone in bilateral relations. Enders was welcomed at the international airport by Chilean Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames, who said that his visit is a milestone in bilateral relations that will strengthen even more the existing friendship and cooperation ties between the two countries.

Alluding to his recent visits to Washington and Saint Lucia Rojas Galdames noted that Enders' visit will enable us to continue the work we began in Washington and Saint Lucia. He added that Chile attributes particular importance to this visit and the consequent exchange of ideas "that will lead to a better understanding of the positions upheld by the two governments."

According to the U.S. official, they later held an extensive meeting at the Chilean Foreign Ministry during which they discussed important bilateral and international issues.

Furthermore, Rojas reported that Enders requested details on the papal mediation process on the Argentine-Chile dispute over the Beagle Channel and that he was told the political position that the Chilean Government upholds in this process.

He noted that Enders did not state any opinion about the southern dispute, but he added: "He expressed interest in both countries arriving at an understanding."

Meeting Positive

PY110141 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] [passage indistinct] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames, on his part, pointed out that the meeting held with Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders was very positive because they were able to thoroughly analyze all the main points of U.S.-Chilean relations.

Briefing, Departure Reported

PY111137 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has learned of aspects of the Argentine-Chilean border conflict. The high-ranking White House official ended his official activities in our country and returned to the United States last night.

Enders held meetings with President Pinochet and with Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames.

'HUNDREDS' OF ARGENTINE PROVOCATIONS CLAIMED

PY110138 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Accumulated Provocations"]

[Text] The unauthorized stay of the Argentine Navy patrol boat "Franciso de Gurruchaga" in southern Chilean waters was merely one of the hundreds of minor provocations which planes, ships and other Argentine military units have carried out over the last few months. The only remarkable aspect of the incident involving the above-mentioned ship lies in the amount of publicity given to it by Argentine news media. Similar incidents had been kept within the framework of notes exchanged between the two Foreign Ministries, thus failing to attract the attention of the people in any of the two countries.

Granting that these incidents have been minor, the Chilean Foreign Ministry has done well in pointing out the serious nature of the latest in view of the potential effects which any of these incidents may have, especially taking into account the way they have been accumulating over a short period of time. So far Chilean Navy and Air Force units have been reacting with the calm usual in our military institutions. However, no one can deny that there is always the risk of someone acting impatiently, aggravated by so much harassment, and giving rise to an incident of deplorable consequences. History is fraught with examples of insignificant events unleashing great conflicts.

Undoubtedly Chile has reason enough to remain calm and collected. Deceit Island, where the patrol boat "Gurruchaga" cast its anchor, is as unquestionably Chilean as any other part of the national territory in both fact and law. The border treaty signed with the neighbor nation on 23 July 1981 has a clear-cut provision which states: "All islands south of the Beagle Channel to Cape Horn belong to Chile." Not even the unusual theories on the course of the Beagle Channel later upheld by Argentina could have changed the above-mentioned provision. In any case, the award of the Court of Arbitration of which the parties were notified on 2 May 1977 and which has been executied and declared complied with years ago by the court which issued it, is not only part of international law but also a definite fact. Any decision made unilaterally by any prior Argentine Government lacks legal strength to change internationally established situations.

Undoubtedly today's world is never free from threats to peace, to rights and to established situations. These threats and the suitability of clearly establishing maritime -- not territorial -- jurisdictions which have given rise to disagreements between our country and Argentina, have led to the pope's mediation which is currently taking place. Either this commitment or the proposal of the august mediator was not -- and could never be -- based on anything else but the legal provisions which have firmly established the territorial rights of the two countries.

Thus the childish ravings of the commander of a patrol boat or the hundreds of similar incidents, even if the Argentine Foreign Ministry tries to justify them by claiming sovereignty, lack any meaning whatsoever unless this accumulation of incidents is part of a long-range strategy. Even in this case, it is a poor choice of strategy. The only thing Chile should not do is loose its calm over petty squabbles which have no lasting significance.

FIVE INJURED IN BOMBING AT PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

PA110234 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (EFE) -- Five persons were seriously injured when a bomb exploded in front of the Narino Presidential Palace. President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala was not on the premises at the time. Police reports say that the bomb, which had been placed inside an automobile, damaged nearby buildings.

VENEZUELAN ARMY INCURSION IN COUNTRY REPORTED

PA102230 Cucuta La Voz del Norte in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cucuta -- It was reported today that with action from the Foreign Ministry, many of the incursions of the Venezuelan Armed Forces in Colombian territory will come to an end. The news media have been told about violations of our national sovereignty by the Venezuelan Armed Forces in the areas of Puerto Santander, Tibu, (San Josino) and other Catatumbo areas.

This situation affects good relations between the two countries and seriously concerns the peasants and all the residents of northern Santander. The mayor of the town and the governor of the region have approached the national government on this matter that demands an adequate solution, it has been reported. The same thing is happening in the (Guaymi) area.

LAND TO BE APPROPRIATED TO IMPLEMENT AMNESTY

PA092111 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota -- Today the government authorized the Agrarian Bank and the Colombian Agrarian Reform Institute, INCORA, to appropriate 10,000 hectares of uncultivated land for the guerrillas who have accepted the amnesty decree. The two agricultural institutions will be in charge of establishing the procedures for the financing and distribution of the land.

[Being recording of unidentified official] Today the national government authorized INCORA to directly purchase privately owned land in fulfillment of the plans to facilitate the incorporation into normal economic activities of those who accept the benefits of Legislative Decree No. 474 of 1982 related with measures for the reestablishment of public order. [words indistinct] of INCORA are established in Decree No. 693 of this date. The decree establishes a special system which facilitates the purchase of the land by INCORA. The decree, which is signed by the Colombian president and all his ministers, also establishes that the payment of the land acquired by INCORA in fulfillment of the program will be accomplished in accordance with the conditions that the involved parties decide. [end recording]

The land will be in Caqueta Department and the program will subsequently be extended to other regions, including idle lands of Choco, Cauca and the mid-Magdalena region.

BRIEFS

ECOPETROL INVESTMENTS -- The Colombian Petroleum Enterprise, ECOPETROL, will invest about 15 billion pesos this year in petroleum exploration and exploitation programs. Jose Fernanado Isaza, manager of ECOPETROL, said that in this way, the plan for fuel self-sufficiency that the government was not achieve within 5 years is being implemented. He added that the country's petroleum prospects are very good and that there has been a considerable monthly increase in petroleum production. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Mar 82 PA]

COSTA RICA'S MONGE MEETS WITH DE LA MADRID

FL101245 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Merida, Yucatan, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel de la Madrid, PRI presidential candidate, and Luis Alberto Monge, president-elect of Costa Rica, held a meeting in Merida tonight. According to a communique issued by the PRI information and propaganda office, the two men discussed old ties of friendship at the meeting which was informal and private. During the talks they stressed the importance of the peace program proposed by President Lopez Portillo and warned that the implementation of this program is the most useful and constructive way of reducing tensions in Central America and the Caribbean. De la Madrid and Monge also discussed the satisfactory manner in which relations between Mexico and Costa Rica have traditionally developed and expressed their desire to strengthen even more these relations through their respective political parties. At the end of the meeting Miguel de la Madrid invited labor leaders who are accompanying him in his electoral campaign tour to meet with Monge, since several of these leaders are friends of the Costa Rican president-elect since the time when he lived in Mexico as a labor leader of a Latin American organization.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S MARJAI

Meets SEP Official

FL101255 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Hungary and Mexico will seek to increase areas for action and mutual assistance in education, sports and culture, Fernando Solana, head of the Secretariat of Public Education (SEP), said here today. The Mexican official today received Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, who is on an official visit to this country. Solana said that the two countries have demonstrated increased willingness to reaffirm their educational ties. At the same time the secretary of the SEP repeated the invitation to Marjai for his country to attend the second world meeting on cultural politics which will take place here next July and August.

Supports C.A. Peace Plan

FL101215 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, has stated here that Hungary supports the plan for peace in Central America because it is the only sensible way to achieve peace in the region. "We are nearing a cold war such as the one in mid-century," said Marjai, who is on an official visit to Mexico to exchange experiences in agriculture, agroindustry, energy, education and health. The Hungarian official said that the world is moving toward an economic crisis amid a changing situation, reason for which "we should adjust to the changes and constantly reorganize."

Trade, Cooperation Agreements

FL101510 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0610 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico and Hungary have signed three important documents on bilateral matters under which they undertake to develop concrete actions in the areas of trade, technical coopeation in agriculture, livestock and forestry, and economic cooperation. The documents were signed by Mexico's deputy secretary of foreign relations, Alfonso de Rosenzweig, and the deputy chairman of Hungary's Council of Ministers, Jozsef Marjai, during a meeting at the Foreign Ministry. The documents are: A declaration on the development of economic cooperation which establishes the intention of the two governments to continue making their best efforts to strengthen and promote trade cooperation and to establish joint enterprises. A new protocol to be added to the 1975 trade agreement in which the two countries confirm their firm intent to continue to develop economic relations and trade of goods worth at least $45 million during the 1982-1984 3-year period with an attached list of products subject to trade by each country. A work plan for cooperation in the agriculture-livestock and forestry areas for the 1982-82 2-year period which establishes work to be accomplished in the areas of forestry, livestock, veterinary services, fruit growing and higher education.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ASSAILS COMPETING POWERS

PA101820 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo again assailed the developed countries at the opening this afternoon of the first national congress of labor rights and social security. At the opening of this important congress, attended by a large number of lawyers and guest jurists, among them Dr (Guillermo Carnegie) and Dr (Victor Rusenol), President Carazo said:

[Begin recording] Social justice is not obtained merely by ruling who is in the right -- the employer or the worker. Social justice is determined primarily by the situation that mankind, the zone and our country are experiencing -- which is affecting our brothers in the region -- where economic oppression has become a (?serious) and painful reality and where the political situation is leading to endless conflicts.

How are the aspirations of Central Americans being answered in this decade? When we ask for just prices, we are met with military proposals; when we ask for aid, we are offered arms; when we suggest the need for cooperation among friends, we are asked for military bases; and when a foreign nation tries to dominate the American continent, it makes a sister people into (?inhabitants) of a mercenary island.

The problem of hegemonic confrontation is painful. It is painful to have to suffer it in your own body, heart and soul. This community [Costa Rica] does not have the means to find out what is happening because there isn't any communication to make it understand that it is in the middle of a tragedy. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

ELECTIONS POSTPONEMENT RUMOR DENIED OFFICIALLY

PA101526 Paris AFP in Spanish 1150 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (AFP) -- The rumor of a possible postponement of the constituent assembly elections in El Salvador, circulated here with some insistence in the past few hours, was denied today by the president of the Central Electoral Council (CCE), Jorge Bustamante. He promised representatives of the opposition, who will participate in the elections, to maintain the initially set date of 28 March.

A meeting, called by the Christian Democrats, was held Monday at the CCE headquarters, according to usually reliable sources, to discuss the postponement of the elections. Jorge Bustamante and leaders of the legal opposition denied having discussed the issue and noted that the "routine" meeting served to clarify that the recent trip of the CCE president to the United States was strictly personal.

Leaders of the nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) pointed out that their party did not participate in that meeting, which, they said, also was not attended by the Christian Democrats. ARENA announced, meanwhile, the suspension of a "civic" rally on Thursday, 11 March, initially scheduled to take place in front of the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. The opposition to any postponement of the elections was going to be one of the key topics of the rally, which was to be joined by the National Conciliation Party (PCN), according to reliable sources. Other topics of the rally included the support to the Central American and Caribbean peace plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the rejection, in turn, of the plan proposed by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Well-informed circles of this capital asserted that the approach of the elections is causing some "nervousness" in official and political circles. One of the causes for this, according to the sources, is the possibility that ARENA may defeat the Christian Democrats, according to recent polls.

An electoral victory of the group headed by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson would not help to calm down the U.S. Congress, which could question President Reagan's aid program for El Salvador, observers indicated. Well-informed sources stressed that this group of a new retired militaryman has the support of "influential but small sectors" in the U.S. Congress. ARENA, of nationalist and conservative tendency, favors a "hard line" policy toward normalizing the situation in El Salvador, they added.

It was recalled, besides, that none of the parties so far in El Salvador has obtained an absolute majority, which could lead to the possibility of postelection alliances. According to analysts, such an alliance would most probably be between ARENA and the PCN, of conservative tendency, leaving the Christian Democrats a minority.

Elsewhere, a recent official poll concluded that only 36.2 percent of the inhabitants of San Salvador and 31.9 percent of the Salvadorans in general believe the 28 March elections will be "free." Should the poll be confirmed, abstention could reach important proportions and even place in doubt the representativity of the 60 constituent assemblymen to be elected.

DUARTE TO PARTICIPATE IN TELEVISED DEBATE

PA110236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the Salvadoran Government junta, has agreed to participate in a televised political debate after the 28 March election. Duarte was challenged to debate by Rene Fortin Magana, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party (AD). The 28 March election is being held in El Salvador to choose a national constituent assembly.

President Duarte said that he is grateful to Secretary General Fortin for his concern over national issues. Fortin Magana challenged the president of the Salvadoran Government junta to defend the idea of comunitarianism spontaneously and live before television cameras for the benefit of the citizens of El Salvador. Fortin Magana will speak in favor of representative democracy.

Duarte noted that the Christian Democratic Party which he heads will win the 28 March election and that if he participates in a public debate before the vote, someone might think that it was a scheme to help his party win the electoral contest.

FMLN RADIO REPORTS WOUNDING OF U.S. ADVISER

PA110241 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A Yankee adviser has been seriously wounded at the Salvadoran-Honduran border, said Companero Reynaldo Erazo, president of the Honduran coordination organization of solidarity with our people. Companero Erazo has noted that the adviser was seen in La Virtud when he was being taken to a hospital. The Honduran solidarity organization has charged that the henchmen of the Salvadoran National Guard have again entered Honduran territory and seized two towns of Lempira Department.

Radio Farabundo Marti strongly denounces this fact which demonstrates the shameless collaboration between the puppet armed forces of Honduras and El Salvador under the direction of criminal Yankee advisers. But, Central America is getting ready in face of imperialist aggressions. No attacker will escape alive from an aggression.

REBELS REPEAT CHARGE OF ARGENTINE MILITARY AID

PA110305 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT Mar 82

[Text] Dr (Eduardo Luis Dualtes), president of the Argentine Human Rights Commission, has charged the direct participation of 180 Argentine officers in our country under Colonel (Prunteras). He also denounced the training of former Somozist guards in his country. The human rights official has noted that criminal Argentine military men have given $15 million to genocidal Duarte. Our people are prepared to defeat not only the genocidal Argentines but also the imperialist Yankees themselves.

GUATEMALA

ELECTORAL COUNCIL ANNOUNCES ELECTION VOTE COUNT

PA102357 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 2224 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Electoral Council "final report" on 7 March general election, read by (Walfred Orlando del Valle Merida), president of the Electoral Council -- live]

[Text] Gentlemen of the spoken, written and televised press of the country, people of Guatemala: The National Electoral Council, aware of its historical responsibility with the people of Guatemala as the highest electoral authority in the country, has prepared and directed the general elections process which climaxed at the polls on 7 March 1982.

The process developed with the democratic content of free suffrage with guarantees of the same and with the massive participation of the people in a civic joust, in the sight of all sectors and authorities interested in the event. We are informing the Guatemalan people of the results of the elections according to the data tabulated from the reports sent by the electoral authorities who participated in the process throughout the country.

The Electoral Council hereby reveals the preminary report prior to the tally to be made by the honorable National Congress. Therefore, the results in the 327 municipalities in the republic are as follows:

Revolutionary Party-Institutional Democratic Party-National Unity Front Coalition parties 369,051 valid votes.
National Liberation Movement 275,487 valid votes.
Christian Democratic-Nationalist Renovating Party coalition 221,810 valid votes.
Nationalist Authentic Central Party 99,047 valid votes.
Number of invalid votes, 103,997.
Total votes cast 1,069,392.
[Dated] Guatemala, 10 March 1982.
Signed by members of the Electoral Council.

In this manner we have fulfilled one of the basic promises to give free, pure and democratic elections, as was decided by the people at the polls. People of Guatemala and newsmen, we have done our task and we still have the task of tallying the votes for congressmen and municipal corporations. The National Congress will be in charge of the presidential and vice presidential vote count.

LATIN Reports Tally

PA102044 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2019 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Gen Anibal Guevara, the government candidate in Sunday's elections, has won 36 percent of the votes counted so far, according to the figures released by the Electoral Council at noon today.

With figures missing for 3 of the 327 municipalities the partial results of the voting are:

Anibal Guevara (Popular Democratic Front): 377,432 votes (36 percent)
Mario Sandoval Alarcon (National Liberation Movement): 273,406 (25 percent)
Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre (Opposition Union): 223,324 (21 percent)
Gustavo Anzueto Vielman (Nationalist Authentic Central): 94,574 (8 percent)
Blank or invalid votes: 94,412 (8 percent)

The electoral council said that the number of blank or invalid votes is expected to increase in the next few hours because some municipal electoral officials forgot to include these figures in their returns.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS ON ELECTION ISSUES

Spokesman Addresses Newsmen

PA101600 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Statement by Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the Presidency, at news conference on 9 March in Guatemala City -- recorded]

[Text] We have invited you this morning to this news conference to let you know the viewpoints of the government and of the Guatemalan Army's position regarding last Sunday's electoral process. Before we get down to business, it is my pleasure to present National Defense Minister Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo; Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, army chief of staff; Col Fidel Alvarez, Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, GUATEL, manager; Education Minister Col Clementino Castillo; and Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations of the presidency. I am Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the Presidency and presidential spokesman.

Newsmen and correspondents, there has been in the last few hours an attempt to confuse public opinion with sporadic statements, which are becoming more frequent, of electoral fraud in last Sunday's elections. The government wishes through this means to clearly establish its position and views regarding last Sunday's elections. Just as President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia and the Guatemalan Army promised, elections were held under the most impartial and honest conditions. There has been no manipulation, as some political parties have charged. On the contrary, we can categorically assert that the promises made by the president of the republic and the Guatemalan Army -- which the army representative, Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo, will later corroborate -- were carried out. In other words, the people's will expressed at the polls by thousands of Guatemalans in a civic manner last Sunday, will be respected. It will be respected because the Guatemalan people have the right to expect that their decision will be respected.

I reiterate that we do not accept the charges that the elections were fraudulent. The elections were clean, pure and transparent, as the president and the Guatemalan Army promised. The elections were absolutely legal. If there was any mistake, as can happen anywhere in the world, the electoral and political parties law clearly establishes the legal procedures to take care of mistakes.

We also wish to stress that the government does not accept any charge of fraud, because such charges must be fully proved. So far, there is nothing to prove fraud. I repeat and stress; if there is an error, there are procedures and laws to take care of any situation or error.

On behalf of President Lucas, I reiterate his decision to turn over power on 1 July this year to the citizen who, by the people's vote and legally, won last Sunday's elections. The counting of votes still has not been completed and the electoral authorities are still counting votes.

Before we proceed, I wish to inform you that we have just received an official bulletin from the Electoral Registry on the result of the voting in 260 municipalities of the 327 in the country; National Liberation Movement, 148,197; the Revolutionary Party-Institutional Democratic Party-National Unity Front Coalition, 206,546; the Nationalist Authentic Central, 54,299; and the Christian Democratic-Nationalist Renovation Party Coalition, 131,931.

As you can see, there are only 67 more municipalities to count from the 327 in the country.

With regard to rumors and pressures being exerted by some political parties about possible disorders and street demonstrations, the government wishes to announce that the statement issued 2 days ago before the elections by the president, that the government will not tolerate any type of coercion, pressure or street disorders that can alter peace and public order, will be fully enforced.

If there are groups or parties that wish to carry out street demonstrations they are perfectly aware of the legal procedures. In other words, they must request the appropriate permit 3 days in advance at the governor's office of the department involved. The governor's office can decide what to do or it can consult the government and Interior Ministry, which finally can authorize the demonstration. To obtain authorization to carry out a demonstration, the persons making the petition must guarantee that it will be a peaceful march, but above all, they must submit the reasons for the street demonstration. In other words, since ours is a democratic country, any request for public demonstration meeting the legal requirements will be answered in accordance with the law. However, the security forces will repress any illegal action or street brawl resulting from an unautorized demonstration.

The government formally calls on the Guatemalan people to be prudent. They have gone to the polls to express their will, and their will will be respected. It will not be distorted by any pressure. In this respect, Guatemalans can rest assured that their decision to go to the polls in a civic manner, in an example of authentic and free democracy, is not going to be marred by any irresponsible act.

We also wish to exhort the political parties to carry out all activities within the law, in a responsible manner, and above all, on behalf of peace and the happiness of the fatherland. The welfare and happiness of Guatemala is of much more value to us than the personal interest of a few persons who are trying to alter peace and tranquillity. We are in a position to say that those extremes will not take place, because the government is prepared to see that the law is obeyed and to maintain order.

Gentlemen of the press, I now have the pleasure to present Defense Minister Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo and Army Supreme Staff Chief Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia who will present to you the position of the Guatemalan Army. After their statements, foreign correspondents and local newsmen will have a 15-minute period to ask questions.

Defense Minister Statement

PA102005 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0305 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Statement by Defense Minister Gen Luis Rene Mendoza Palomo during news conference held at the Camino Real Hotel on 9 March -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Due to the respect the armed forces institution owes the Guatemalan people, we are here this morning to say what was, what is and what shall be the position of the Guatemalan Army.

On the afternoon of 4 March, I clearly announced what the role of the army would be, as established by our constitution. Today, I want to say with pride that the army fulfilled its duties in assuring that the electoral process was carried in the best possible manner. We brought all our forces into play to offer the required security for the elections on Sunday, 7 March. That mission was fully complied with by the Guatemalan Army.

Yesterday, unfortunately, there was one critical moment. It was the duty of the security forces to maintain the proper climate for the elections to proceed. We could not pressure the electoral board, municipal or departmental, to speed up the process, as this is not part of our responsibility.

The Guatemalan Army reiterates its position, and the constitutional mandate is clear in establishing our duty to maintain the proper security climate that should prevail throughout the republic. That was fully complied with.

Some ballot boxes were not moved on the night of 7 March precisely because of that security provided by our forces in those areas in which there was the possibility of terrorist harassment. The electoral schedule, however, except in one small town where they burned the documents, was carried out in an orderly way. The Guatemalan Army is fully aware that it did its duty satisfactorily and, as I had already said on 4 March, there are legal procedures for filing any complaints or demanding the annulment of an election.

We hope the people of Guatemala will grasp the significance of what took place on 7 March, as it is a massive response to the aspirations of the Guatemalan people for a democratic and representative way of life in the future. The entire procedure is contemplated in our laws, and if the people abide by it we will resort to this procedure to clarify any discrepancies. I want to stress, however, that there is a procedure to follow. The people have the right to resort to it, but will have to submit well-documented complaints if they are to be solved satisfactorily for all. The procedure is contemplated by the constitution and the political party laws in effect in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan Army did everything in its power so that the election would be properly conducted. In some places, poor weather prevented us from doing these things more rapidly. There were, however, organizations who helped in the mobilization of all the paperwork. The army is satisfied with having fulfilled the mandate given by the president to provide every facility so the occasion would develop in an eminently civic manner. We are all aware of the president's orders to offer every possible facility and required security for the elections. Therefore, we back the position of the president and shall offer every facility to clear up any possible doubt on the part of interested parties or observers, like you.

The responsibility of the Guatemalan Army was fully observed by all its members, as can be confirmed throughout the country, [passage indistinct when speaker apparently moves away from microphones] That is what we wanted to say here this morning. We again appeal to the people of Guatemala not to let themselves be deceived; we are providing every possible facility and we are openly reporting the information we receive so that it may all be confirmed with the contents of the docments related to the elections.

One cannot charge fraud, however, without proof which will satisfy all concerned. Contesting any results under our legislation is the responsibility -- in the case of presidential and vice presidential elections -- of the congress, and in the case of deputies and all other municipal and minor officials, of the Electoral Tribunal. That is the law, and we cannot deviate from it. We are determined that the law will be complied with, and the security forces are also aware of their responsibility. That is why we were quite frank in speaking to the people of Guatemala before th elections, and again we reiterate that all measures will be taken, as the case may merit, concerning the behavior and actions of any political group.

Let us all abide by the law, and should it be necessary to go to the extreme of annuling the election once this is confirmed and ordered by the proper legal organization, this will be verified. Without proof, however, the elections cannot be contested or annulled. Thus, I ask the people of Guatemala, who have said "no" to subversion, to rest assured the Guatemalan authorities did all in their power so these elections would be free.

Army Staff Chief's Comments

PA102140 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0327 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Statement by Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia at a press conference held at 1800 GMT on 9 March 1982 at the Camino Real Hotel in Guatemala City -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Thank you, Mr Minister. Distinguished national and international newsmen: I do not wish to speak as the army chief of staff. I want to say, as a common citizen in uniform, as one who has deeply rooted nationalistic feelings and (?proven) honesty, that I would never have lent myself, as you all are aware, to the commission of fraud. I tried very hard; I worked. All of the national and international newsmen here have traveled with me, know me and know how I carry out my duties. They know how I project myself to the people and they know how I earnestly try to satisfy the people's needs.

They have questioned and interviewed me on many occasions and I have told them what I really feel and think. Therefore, I tried very hard; I even personally went in the helicopter that was kindly furnished by the air force to distribute urns and voting tickets and to take all the presidents and delegates of the voting booths to the different locations.

There was enthusiasm, a lot of enthusiasm. People turned out massively to vote everywhere; they demonstrated their nationalistic spirit. They showed civic spirit. This is what I would like you to tell the foreign nations because our image has been very tarnished because of bad Guatemalans who have used certain tricks to carry out this [words indistinct].

I knew what would happen with the elections. They themselves saw how hard I was trying, giving orders so that everything would be carried out in a completely calm atmosphere and in a thoroughly legal fashion. But I said to myself: As soon as the first results begin to arrive in Guatemala City, some parties are going to start claiming fraud. And that is what is taking place. I even told newsmen in advance what was going to happen in Guatemala. This shows that I now Guatemala, that I know the Guatemalan people; I know the way they think, their idiosyncracies. I have lived and shared with them. That is why I could never lie to the Guatemalans, never. I would be a traitor if I were to allow one of my subordinates to partake in anything that would constitute fraud. I couldn't care less which party won the election, and I told the newsmen so. But whichever party wins the elections is going to have to show more interest in the rural areas, in the forgotten areas in the interior of the republic; and solve the problems of all these people who are suffering -- problems of which only those of us who travel to the furthest corners of the republic are aware.

In my opinion, there was no fraud. Everything took place normally and the people enthusiastically and in great numbers went to the voting booths. Therefore, where would we be if we were to ignore all the enthusiasm and civic spirit displayed by the Guatemalans because of some four or five gentlemen who want to distort the truth of what really took place.

You can go and see for yourselves. Go to the departments where they said they won; San Marcos, Quezaltenango -- it's true, they won there -- Retalhuleu, Totonicapan, Suchitepequez and Mazatenango. You will see that everyone there is satisfied with the election results. No one there is protesting.

I would like to tell you gentlemen something: We cannot have a regime similar to that of some European and North American countries; democratic, Christian regimes. Why? Because the ultraright is very numerous here. I told them that the middle class, which was the undecided sector, would be the one to determine things at the last minute; and that we also had a democratic center-left sector that was also rather large. Therefore, one could not predict the result of the voting, even if we had been pressured by the United States or by any of the European countries. We could not because we are aware of what we are doing.

Our biggest problem is illiteracy, and hopefully the next government and its authorities will make a large effort to solve it. I, as the army chief of staff, invite and urge the people of Guatemala to show the same civic spirit that they displayed on election day by ignoring the call from the four or five people who are interested in creating problems in Guatemala and enrich themselves with the sweat from the brow of the Guatemalan people. Thank you.

Guevara Claims Elections

PA101924 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Mar (APF) -- Gen Anibal Guevara, who has proclaimed himself president-elect of Guatemala with 15 percent of the municipalities left to be tallied and his opponents claiming fraud, promised to eradicate within a short time the guerrilla forces which are more active each day in this Central American nation. Guevara said he would be willing to double or triple the size of the armed forces should this be necessary to face the insurgents, a task he considers "a priority" for his government. The officer promised to pacify the country "without resorting to the violent methods of the extremists," emphasizing, however, that "the guerrillas can only be fought with weapons."

In an interview with AFP, Guevara said that the first thing he will do when he takes office will be "to offer an amnesty to those subversives who would like to lay down their weapons, but after a period of time, I will forcefully fight the guerrillas." "The guerrillas have known how to take advantage of the high degree of dissatisfaction that exists among a large segment of our people, those who have not been able to enjoy the fruits of the economic progress that our country has achieved in recent years."

The president-elect of Guatemala was born on 2 October 1925 in Escuintla, in southern Guatemala. He entered the army as a cadet and achieved the rank of brigadier general in 1976. He has been commander of the Honor Guard Military Brigade, chief of the Army General Staff and minister of national defense, the office he held when he was nominated as presidential candidate of the Revolutionary Party (RP), Institutional Democratic Party (PID) and the National Unity Front (FUN). General Guevara is married and has three children. He is a Catholic, has visited more than 15 countries and has received military education in some of these countries.

Question, Answer Period

PA102121 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0343 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Question and answer portion of press conference held at noon on 9 March 1982 at the Camino Real Hotel by Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo, minister of defense; Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, army chief of staff; Col Fidel Arias, manager of the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise, GUATEL; Col Clementino Castillo, minister of education; Maj Rolando Archila Marroquin, under secretary of public relations of the presidency; and Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the presidency and presidential spokesman -- recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [?Mendoza in progress] ...let them then meet the requirements for doing this in conformity with the law, because if something is outside the law, the security forces will have to do their duty to maintain order and peace in the capital and throughout the republic.

[Question indistinct]

[?Mendoza] That is within the purview of the governor's office of the department; therefore, I could not answer that question.

[Question] Is it possible that the people may lose confidence in the present government and in elections?

[?Mendoza] That is why we are asking for good sense and understanding and for the requirements to be met. If they meet the requirements, there will be no difficulty, as long as they conform to the existing legislation.

[Question] Could we obtain data regarding invalidated votes?

[?Mendoza] Unfortunately, we do not have that data. I am going to repeat the data that has been computed as of 1130 today for the benefit of newsmen who arrived late. These results are for 260 municipalities that have been tabulated out of the 327 in the country. This data comes from 260 municipalities out of 327: National Liberation Movement, 148,197 votes; Revolutionary Party-Institutional Democratic Party-National Unity Front Coalition, 206,546 votes; Nationalist Authentic Central, 54,299 votes; Christian Democratic-Nationalist Renovation Party Coalition, 131,931. In other words, 67 municipalities remain to be tabulated.

[Question] Does the Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise or any other government organization know the total number of votes cast during the election?

[?Mendoza] The Civil Registry provides all that information. That question would have to be put to the Civil Registry, please.

[Question] Did you talk with the U.S. Government about the election, and what did it have to say?

[?Mendoza] I believe that in this regard we had nothing to discuss with the U.S. Government, because Guatemala is a free, sovereign and independent country. In this regard, we have said and we now reiterate, that Guatemala has always resolved its own problems. Therefore, all we expect is the understanding of friendly countries. We want to be friends with everyone. We want a give and take. [passage indistinct] we will have to solve our own internal problems.

[Question] Gen Benedicto Lucas, you told me some weeks ago that you can win the war against the guerrillas without aid from my country. Can it be won?

[Lucas] Without your country's aid? Of course. We have always resolved our own problems and we have won many battles. We have already had two revolutions that have brought many social benefits; the revolution of '71 and the one of '44. We are accustomed to them. We have dealt with our situation ourselves. In other words, we do need the aid of the United States, because the United States is practically the father of all Latin America and of part of the rest of the world, of part of Europe. If developed countries like the European countries and countries in other areas that are technologically developed still need the support of the United States, we certainly do also.

However, if this aid is not given, we are not going to act like beggars. We are men. We have dignity and we are men who can die with dignity, even if we die of hunger or in battle or however. We will die with dignity if the aid is not forthcoming. We are not asking for handouts. We have always asked with [word indistinct].

[Question] I believe that three parties yesterday requested annulment [of the elections]. Two of them were very specific. One has said that it was without telephone service on election day and the other said that over 4,000 votes have been counted at some booths, and it would have been impossible for that many votes to be cast in 8 or 10 hours of voting.

[Mendoza] The manager of GUATEL will answer that question.

[Arias] This is the first time that I have heard the charge of the lack of telephone service. I periodically asked the representatives of political parties on the fifth floor of the GUATEL tower if they had any problems anywhere and they answered no. The only problem that we have is that the coffee has not been brought yet. That was their reply.

[Question] And about the 4,000 votes from some booths?

[Arias] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Yesterday at the press conference it was charged that some 4,000 votes had been counted at some booths, which is impossible in the normal voting time.

[Arias] That is easy to verify, if we look at the messages and compare them with what is tabulated on the paper. That is why we have said, and I reiterate, that if they conform to the law to present their challenges, there can be verifications. This will have to be done, because we are fully confident that what is here is the same thing that is one the computer memory tape. Therefore, it is easily checked. I believe there is no problem about this. [passage indistinct]

[?Mendoza in progress] ...If they go into the streets, then there will be risks. These are the risks that we want to avoid. Let them conform to the law in every way and they will have no problem.

[Question] In such an event, would the army fire on the people to repress the demonstration?

[?Mendoza] The army is not involved here. First of all, the army would not be on the front line. That is what the National Police is for. In other words, the police are responsible for guarding Guatemala city and the other cities. The army has other functions. In other words, stopping a demonstration would not be the army's mission unless the security forces were unequal to the job, whereupon the army would take action. However, security in the streets of Guatemala city will have to be provided by the National Police.

[?Toledo] Newsmen, we thank you for your presence here this afternoon we urge you to remain in contact with the Public Relations Secretariat of the Presidency.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES, GROUPS VIEW ELECTION

Candidate Maldonado Comments

PA102139 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre will tell us about the events which took place yesterday afternoon when the presidential and vice presidential candidates were on 6th Avenue between 8th and 9th Streets in Zone 1. They were marching to the National Palace to deliver to President Lucas Garcia a document requesting that the president convene the Congress of the Republic to annul the 7 March elections and call new elections with guarantees of honesty. Here are the statements made by Alejandro Maldonado, who was the presidential candidate of the Opposition Union: [Begin recording] First of all, we held a press conference at the Ritz Continental Hotel, where we said that the three presidential and three vice presidential candidates, each with a companion, all unarmed, would go to the palace to deliver a note to the president of the republic.

The local and foreign newsmen who were present accompanied us. We have no power to keep newsmen from accompanying us. However, we do have enough leadership ability to prevent activists, leaders and sympathizers from our respective parties from doing so. We were very emphatic and even drastic in firmly prohibiting them from accompanying us. Therefore, when we were intercepted by the police, we were alone, peaceful and unarmed.

Under these circumstances, we were exercising the rights that the constitution grants to every citizen; the right to petition, the right to circulate. We were walking as any Guatemalan is allowed to do. At no time was this a demonstration by groups of individuals. We were simply six persons accompanied by three other civilians, all unarmed, who were on the way to the National Palace. I note this because we were acting within the law.

However, I would also like something else to be very clear; the constitution of the republic, which the president and the authorities are dutybound to obey because they took oaths to obey the law, guarantees the right of Guatemalans to offer appropriate resistance in order to have their rights respected. Therefore, in any circumstances, we were always within the law. [end recording]

Candidates Protest Arrest

PA102314 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Mario Sandoval Alarcon, Alejandro Maldonado and Gustavo Anzueto have issued a joint declaration noting: We have been the victims of a trampling unique in the country's history and in the history of the Free World because never before had three presidential candidates who represent 80 percent of the voters been arrested. This statement was issued last night by candidates Mario Sandoval and Gustavo Anzueto. The candidates were interviewed by the news media at Mr Sandoval's home minutes after they were taken there by National Police Chief Gen German Chupina Barahona. Alejandro Maldonado was in the building, but at the moment the statement was made he was on the telephone. The political leaders said that they were not armed and that they were not demonstrating. On the contrary, they and three other persons were going to the presidential palace to present a document to President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The three political leaders were intercepted by security units of the National Police at 6th Avenue between 9th and 10th Street, in Zone one. The candidates of the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN) and the National Liberation Movement (MLN) said they were put into a police vehicle and taken to the second police station. Mr Maldonado of the National Renovating Party said that they were there for an approximately 1 hour. Mr Anzueto said that General Chupina later went to the police station and explained to the three candidates that they had been taken there for their own security because they faced danger in the streets. It was then that the three political leaders gave General Chupina their document, asking him to give it to the president of the republic. General Chupina agreed and then took the three to the home of the MLN leader, in Zone 9. Mr Anzueto said that the three will meet today with the top leaders of private-sector associations, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Industry. Anzueto noted that the meeting will take place today although the time has not yet been scheduled. Sandoval and Anzueto have noted that they will maintain their position and their requests to the government. They noted that they are now free and enjoying their rights and obligations as citizens. Sandoval said that today they will prepare another joint manifesto that they will issue to the people. Anzueto and Maldonado later boarded a vehicle that took them to their homes.

Guevara Resignation Asked

PA102157 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2052 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Opposition Union [UD], which supports presidential candidate Alejandro Maldonado, today announced that it will ask Gen Anibal Guevara to resign from the presidency, the post he won in Sunday's elections, "because the elections were fraudulent." At a press conference held by the Centrist National Renovating Party and the moderate left Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], the UO leaders said that in addition to the above they were going to ask the deputies of their parties who won in the elections to resign in the next few hours.

They also promised to maintain a joint stand with the rightist parties National Liberation Movement [MLN] and nationalist Authentic Center in regard to the alleged electoral fraud.

DCG Secretary General Vinicio Cerezo announced that the two parties are discussing a number of peaceful measures to demonstrate to President Romeo Lucas and other official sectors "the Guatemalan people's rejection of the manipulations and irregularities that took place during the electoral process." Cerezo also said that the Guatemalan Constitution has been "flagrantly violated by the imprisonment of three presidential candidates, because presidential candidates enjoy political immunity."

Cerezo denounced the manhandling of several foreign correspondents who were arrested yesterday when they were accompanying the opposition presidential candidates during a march to the presidential palace to deliver a request for annulment of the election results. The political parties are demanding that the elections be annulled because of alleged fraud in favor of the government candidate, Gen Anibal Guevara.

While the presidential candidates were talking down the main avenue of Guatemala City on their way to the presidential palace they were arrested by security forces, Cerezo added. Leaders of the parties belonging to the UO said that the National Police fired tear gas, yelled threats and fired shots into the air, wounding several demonstrators.

The Electoral Court today released the official and total figures of the 7 March elections, which confirm the victory of the government candidate, Gen Anibal Guevara, by 35 percent of the vote.

The runner-up was Mario Sandoval of the MLN, who garnered 26 percent of the vote. Maldonado received 21 percent of the vote, and Anzueto received 9 percent. The electoral authorities reported that there were 94,412 blank or invalid votes out of a total 1 million votes.

New Elections Demanded

PA110010 Guatemala City DIARIO EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Mar 82 p 4

[Letter dated 8 March issued in Guatemala City to Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas from presidential candidates Gustavo Anzueto Vielman, Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, Luis Alfonso Lopez, Roberto Carpio and Leonel Peneda]

[Text] Mr President: It is notorious that the people are so upset because of the way the elections took place. You were earlier informed that the elections were being ruined because of the illegal use of state resources by the parties that supported candidate Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, a former defense minister.

These facts, in addition to coercion, abuse of authority, manipulation of registries and deprivation of the use of telephone and telegraph communications by nongovernment parties that participated in the general elections, have been elements of an election fraud that all the citizens have pointed out. The situation of mockery against the people's will is further aggravated by the incarceration and murder of our parties' militants in an effort to scare us in order to prevent the presentation of more evidence about the violation of the elections.

You solemnly told the Guatemalan people that you would guard the purity of the elections; it is reprehensible that subordinate officials and employees did not follow this order, which was a guarantee of brotherhood and legality. Therefore, we respectfully request that you -- as president of the republic representing national unity, in exercise of the leadership role you must assume for the sake of public peace -- ask the Congress of the Republic to nullify the results of the 7 March elections. You will then be able to call the people to new general elections that must be held with all the guarantees and in accordance with the will of the people. We take advantage of this opportunity to send our best regards.

Parties Plan Demonstration

PA110233 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The opposition parties will organize another demonstration, which is scheduled for 15 March. At a news conference held at 1200 today at the Camino Real Hotel, the presidential candidates who were unsatisfied with the results of the general elections have announced that they will organize another protest demonstration on 15 March. They will present a request in this regard to the department governor's office. The request will be presented tomorrow at 0900, according to reports.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION

PA101913 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua -- in view of the public statements made today, Tuesday, 9 March 1982, in Washington by Bobby Inman, deputy director of CIA, and John Hughes, deputy director of the Defense Intelligence Agency of the Pentagon, regarding the so-called Nicaraguan arms buildup, in support of which they showed aerial photos which, in their words, were "taken over Nicaragua" --states the following:

We vigorously protest the violation of Nicaraguan airspace by U.S. spy planes, a violation that has been expressly and publicly confessed to by these U.S. officials. In this grave situation and in view of this flagrant violation of international law and of peaceful coexistence among peoples, the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, in addition to its vigorous protest, states that these irresponsible actions further heighten the grave crisis and tension being experienced in the Central American area.

Nicaragua, in the face of this irresponsible attitude on the part of the U.S. Government, emphasizes its firm determination to continue to seek, in conjunction with other responsible countries of the area and the rest of the world, peaceful solutions to the situation of tension in Central America, and therefore, once and for all calls upon the U.S. Government to confront the problems affecting the area with seriousness and a sense of responsibility -- problems which, historically and in the present, are absolutely the responsibility of the U.S. administrations. The Foreign Ministry, on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, reaffirms once again the fundamental bases that we propose for detente in the area; A) the signing of nonaggression and mutual security pacts with our neighbors; B) noninterference in the internal affairs of other states; C) nonsupport for counterrevolutionary activities in other countries; and D) with regard to the United States, no aggression or economic blockade and the holding of negotiations directed toward solution of conflicts. Nicaragua wants peace and is working to achieve it. We call on the U.S. Government to cooperate to this effect.

Issued in the City of Managua on 9 Mar 1982. [Signed] Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua 1982, year of unity in the face of aggression.

Further Denunciation

PA102119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "The CIA's Proof Is Proof That Does Not Prove a Thing"]

[Text] For the U.S. imperialists and their informers in the CIA, the sovereignty of other countries has never meant anything.

There are no territorial waters, borders or airspaces to be respected by them. All they care about is boasting how powerful they are and stating that the only thing that worries them is the preservation of their world empire, vital interests and national security -- even if they must travel thousands of kilometers beyond their borders to spy and attack. The only borders, territorial waters and airspaces that exist for them are their own.

What would the Yankee imperialists say and do if a Sandinist Air Force plane would suddenly fly over the United States and take photographs of its territory and a state security spokesman of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government would show the photographs to the world, saying that the United States was engaged in an arms race? The imperialists would stir in anger and would have an ideal argument for falling upon us, saying that we were an imminent threat to their national security.

In the case of small countries, the imperialists have always used the law of the funnel. In other words, the narrow end for other countries and the broad end for excusing its aggressive strategy. They used it against us when they violated our airspace with their spy aircraft. Lacking all scruples, they showed the photographs to the press. On 9 March 1982, Deputy CIA Director Bobby Inman and John Hughes, deputy director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency displayed the photographs obtained from spy planes that flew over Nicaraguan territory, in order to prove that we have arms and advisers, and trying to corroborate that we are engaged in an arms race that represents a threat to peace in Central America. After lodging a strong protest over the violation of our airspace -- in a flagrant violation of international rights and peaceful coexistence among nations -- the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has invited the U.S. Government to face the situation in the area and the rest of the world in a serious and responsible manner.

Why have the imperialists displayed these fake proofs at this critical moment, when their lies against our country are crashing against world public opinion and particularly against public opinion in the United States because of the lack of credibility inherent in these proofs? Those false proofs are not just casual. These photographs presented by the CIA can be easily composed at any laboratory as fast as we could photograph a Martian on Mars.

The innocent gentlemen of the CIA and the Pentagon are showing these photographs at the same time as Reagan and Haig's strategy is facing a serious crisis as result of the vacuum with which it is being received by the whole world and in their own country.

Commander Jaime Wheelock has clearly established the worthy peace policy of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government. The spokesmen of imperialism needed something to prove that they have a good reason to intervene in Nicaragua. It became urgently necessary after they had to concede that the photographs that they thought were true -- of the Sandinist burning the Miskitos -- proved to be false. They then needed to have photographs about a Nicaraguan arms race after evidence of Nicaraguan officers fighting on the side of the Salvadoran guerrillas collapsed when it was discovered that the so-called guerrilla was just a Nicaraguan student traveling from Mexico to Nicaragua on vacation.

They had to use their sophisticated resources of spy planes in order to prove what cannot be denied; their desperate efforts to attack us. One thing is evident, gentlemen of the CIA and the Pentagon, and that is that you have violated our airspace to justify the aggression that Thomas Enders, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, has promised us through an improperly named inter-American peace force. Despite all your plans, imperialist gentlemen, truth, like the sun at dawn, will be brighter every minute, every hour. We will see.

JUNTA PROTESTS REAGAN APPROVAL OF CIA PLAN

PA101919 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved the secret subversive plans intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government, the U.S. newspaper the Washington POST reported. According to the plan drafted by the CIA, mercenary units of different nationalities will be formed to carry out terrorist activities in Nicaraguan territory to be launched from bases established in Honduras.

The counterrevolutionary units will be formed of some 1,500 men each. The CIA already has $19 million to implement the plan. The mercenaries' main task will be to carry out sabotage operations to cause economic and political damage to Nicaragua, the Washington POST says. The paper says that the plan approved by Reagan is just a small part of a broad plan that Washington is planning to smash the liberation movements in the region.

In the meantime, international disapproval to the interventionist plans of the Reagan administration is further evidence of the general disapproval of U.S. foreign policy and of its hegemonic and criminal nature.

LA PRENSA REACTS TO REPORTED U.S. AIR ESPIONAGE

PA110020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Managua's daily LA PRENSA, commenting today on the subject of U.S. air espionage over Nicaragua, said that this "clouds the hopes for peace" in Central America. The capital city opposition newspaper expresses its belief that it is not clear whether the published photographs taken from U.S. spy planes "are an attempt to pressure the government of our country or a prelude to armed aggression."

The front-page editorial adds that "in either case, the incident will serve to stir mistrust and hostility and will not clear up some of the rubble on the already-battered road toward understanding." LA PRENSA calls on the governments of the United States, El Salvador, Mexico and Nicaragua to sit down and talk, stressing the "gestures of war tend to result in war while peace gestures bring peace."

LA PRENSA NOTES FSLN USE OF U.S. PRESS FREEDOM

PA100451 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Mar 82 p 2

["Toward the Target" editorial: "The Advantages of Bourgeois' Democracy; Thank Heavens the United States Isn't the USSR"]

[Text] A Nicaraguan Government delegation has left for the United States. The delegation intends to publicly explain the government's point of view, especially regarding the events on the Atlantic coast and national sovereignty. They will appear on U.S. television. They will also be interviewed by newspapers, radio news programs and magazines.

This can take place because despite its many defects, the United States, like many European nations of similar ideology, has open communications media thus allowing all opinions to be expressed.

Nothing similar could occur in the so-called socialist bloc countries. For example, Walesa and members of Solidarity could not even dream of going to the USSR, expressing their opinion on Soviet television, criticizing Brezhnev's policy. A short time ago, D'Escoto called Reagan's policy "criminal" in the U.S. magazine TIME. Upon publishing that remark, TIME did not run the risk of being called a traitor or of being shut down.

Such are the advantages of pluralist societies, of that democracy that the Marxists call "bourgeoise" but which they take advantage of when it suits them. Thank heavens the United States isn't the USSR. Thanks heavens that in the United States television doesn't belong to Reagan's party. Neither does the United States have a media law such as the one proposed here. If this were the case, could the Nicaraguan delegation even have left the airport?

TOMAS BORGE COMMENTS ON AGGRESSION THREATS

PA102112 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] The patriotic people of Nicaragua will not hesitate one second in taking their positions in the case of the present situation provoked by imperialism, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge has confirmed. [Begin Borge recording] Serious threats are looming over Nicaragua. From different sources, we have learned about the possibility of attacks against our country, increased terrorist activities in Nicaragua and aggression from abroad. In fact, we are prepared for it and our defense plans are kept updated. We are ready and in a position to repel, whenever required and with the necessary force, any aggression or act of terrorism against our people.

[Question] Could one say that the country is on a state of alert?

[Answer] Nothing has been said officially in this respect nor can I say anything to that effect. There is, however, a real, established situation of menace against our country with the increased threats and activities of terrorists and counterrevolutionary bands. That is precisely why at this moment we must all prepare our country's defense rather than engage in matters that have no priority under the present circumstances.

[Question] It appears that the United States is interested in establishing a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca. What can you say about it?

[Answer] It falls into the context of the U.S. plans for Latin America, and Central America, in particular. It is part of a military encirclement in which the aggressive policy of the U.S. Government is engaged, and which is already turning into specific issues such as the search for new military bases on this continent.

[Question] What result could the recent speech of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo here in Nicaragua have on the attitude of the U.S. Government?

[Answer] Evidently, and although the U.S. Government has not said a word about it, the speech could have had some influence on the position of the Reagan administration, perhaps neutralizing to some extent the aggressive policy of that government. In fact, the recent talks between Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig could be the result of the speech delivered by President Lopez Portillo and of our proposals to the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties. [end recording]

EDITORIAL ACCUSES HIGH U.S. OFFICIALS OF LYING

PA100456 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "General Haig and Company; Diplomacy of Fraud"]

[Text] The resounding collapse of the lies upon which Alexander Haig tried, using fraudulent photographs, to accuse the Sandinist people's revolution of "brutal genocide" or "indiscriminate killing of Miskitos Indians" again has demonstrated, as if it were necessary, the repugnant way the United States uses lies and slander.

This is not the first time the U.S. Government has lied, nor will it be the last. But apart from what it means within the campaign against Nicaragua, Alexander Haig's use of the fraudulent photographs is noteworthy because of the highly dangerous nature of the political action of a person whom the Mexican press described last year as appearing "to suffer from mental disturbance."

So it is alarmingly confirmed that a secretary of state or foreign minister of the most powerful imperialist country in the world may act with criminal negligence as Haig has. Regarding the matter of the photographs, there are two equally dangerous possibilities.

The first is that the boastful secretary of state didn't even worry about the authenticity of the photographs whose falsity became evident a few hours after Haig had made his accusations against Nicaragua. It seems impossible that with all the resources Haig has at his disposal, he didn't think to verify the LE FIGARO photographs before compromising the foreign policy of the United States.

The second possibility is that Haig tried to verify the origin or the authenticity of the photographs and then, knowing that the LE FIGARO item was untrue, preferred to ignore that fact and wield the falsifications as unique "proofs" against our revolution.

Over and above the two possibilities, the episode is nothing more than another setbacks among the recently suffered by the lying policy of Reagan and Haig. It is enough to recall the matter of the famous white paper released last year by the State Department and easily and ingloriously revealed for what it was; a lie.

Last year, as usual under the direction of Reagan and Haig, the lie emerged that the Sandinist people's army "had murdered 200 Miskitos." Following the usual procedure, Radio 15 September, voice of the counterrevolutionaries broadcasting from Honduras, made the report. The most reactionary sector of the Honduran Army tried to legitimize the report, while in Washington Jeane Kirkpatrick and other Reagan spokespersons accepted the report as truth. In this case also, the Honduran Government had to reverse itself, contradicting one of its ministers who was practically calling for a "crusade" against Nicaragua.

This case has some very revealing aspects. Despite the fact that Tegucigalpa denied the report of 200 Miskitos "murdered in Honduras," Haig and Kirkpatrick continue to use the false report in their campaign to prepare world public opinion for an attack on Nicaragua. That is to say that once a lie is told, even if it is shown to be a lie, it continues to be part of the arsenal that imperialism uses in its defamation campaigns.

The same thing has happened in the matter of the fraudulent photographs. The scandal caused by the truth coming out did not prevent Kirkpatrick from going before the U.S. Senate and using Haig's argument that "genocide is being committed against the Miskitos Indians in Nicaragua." The truth did not keep her from speaking about concentration camps, "mass murders" and from ending her dull and absurd speech by comparing the Sandinist people's revolution to Hitler's regime.

Without thinking twice, Reagan's ambassador to the United Nations had the nerve to say that there are more human rights violations in Nicaragua than in El Salvador or in Guatemala. The real and tragic murders of Guatemalans and Salvadorans are not important to her.

Summing up all these cases, whose common denominator is the lie, invalidate imperialism's policy against Nicaragua as well as its policy against the Central American and Caribbean peoples, thus baring the hypocritical and mendacious nature of Ronald Reagan and his spokespersons.

GOVERNMENT TO REQUEST RETURN OF AIRCRAFT

PA092230 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has reported that the government will request that the Honduran Government return the Sandinist Air Force C-47 airplane that was hijacked at approximately 1400 yesterday by two Nicaraguan pilots who flew to Honduras and requested political asylum. The two men were members of the Sandinist People's Air Force. One of the pilots took his wife and two children with him.

The Nicaraguan authorities regard these pilots as army deserters. Under international treaties that the Sandinist government is now invoking, these two citizens do not have the right to political asylum because they are deserters who have also been classified by the government as common criminals.

The C-47 aircraft belonging to the Nicaraguan Government is currently still on Honduras soil and will not be returned until after the proper legal procedures are completed.

On their arrival in Honduras, the two pilots who requested political asylum held a lengthy press conference with the local news media. Nicaraguan diplomatic representatives in Honduras were not allowed to be present at the press conference.

BAR ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL SCORES MEDIA BILL

PA091415 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Feb 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Victor Manuel Espinosa Pao, secretary of the Bar Association of Nicaragua, has stated: "This news media bill could have been prepared in the stone age, judging from its ill intentions and its interest on leaving independent journalists without support, to subdue them the same way Fidel Castro has subdued journalism." Espinosa Pao and Julio Armas, a journalist, were the main speakers at yesterday's roundtable discussion that takes place each week in the office of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations.

Espinosa said: "The mere fact that this bill has been drafted must be denounced nationally and internationally." He analyzed the bill and noted that each article refers to the news media office or to the Interior Ministry and points out penalties for violations of each article.

"For example," Espinosa noted, "This bill has been worded to subdue Nicaraguan journalism. Article 9 authorizes the state to order radio stations to join a network whenever the state decides that the information to be broadcast is of collective interest. Therefore, the state becomes an economic repressor and an owner, without being such." Espinosa noted that the news media bill includes printshops among the news media. "This measures is similar to one adopted in Cuba where printshops were intervened to control their publications," he said.

Espinosa added that Article 10 of the bill notes that "a commission will be formed to classify movies," but the article does not say who will determine the formation of the commission, and this makes the bill more suspicious. Espinosa said: "Article 11 notes that television, movies, radio, newspapers, books and posters are communications media. Article 17 adds printshops and even magazine stands." "This is incredible," he added.

Julio Armas, a veteran journalist and radio man who is secretary of the Association of Independent Journalists, noted that the government "has disregarded the people's demand that Radio Amor and Radio Mi Preferida be reopened. Their indefinite closing has been a treacherous attack on freedom of expression." Armas said that the essence of human liberty is expressed in freedom of expression and information. He said: "There can be no good government without freedom of the press because its ills would be multiplied by silence." He concluded by saying: "As Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal said: Without freedom of the press, there is no liberty."

MORA HERMAN CRITICIZES REGIONAL NATO MANEUVERS

FL110230 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] What are NATO countries' ships and aircraft doing in the Gulf of Mexico and the straits of Florida? That question has been posed by many people throughout the world, especially in Europe and the United States. The fact that Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain and the FRG, under U.S. leadership, are conducting since last Monday naval maneuvers in Caribbean waters and near Cuba and Central America is part of the warmongering and highly aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism.

Washington is seeking a greater degree of commitment from its allies -- which sometimes vacillate a bit in their commitments with that alliance -- by bringing them into those dangerous war games in an area where prevailing tensions have reached a critical stage. That imperialist attitude also responds to concepts which Reagan is stubbornly trying to bring back to life, such as the Monroe Doctrine and the big stick policy which view Latin America and the Caribbean in general as a private territory of the empire and an area of the highest priority in what refers to the defense of its vital interests.

Not long ago, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick stated that Central America and the Caribbean were considered to be a matter of real and direct national interest by the United States, and that this area was the fourth U.S. border, along with Canada and the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans on the north, west and east sides of the United States.

Suffice to note that at the beginning of this century there were only three subsidiaries of Yankee transnationals operating in Latin America and the Caribbean. By 1930, that number had increased to 60, and in 1950 the U.S. transnationals had some 250 subsidiaries in the area, more than 1,000 in 1970 and 5 years ago the number had reached 1,500.

At the same time, Latin America and the Caribbean have grown like the horses' tails, downward. The conditions of survival of 80 percent of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean is increasingly more dramatic. There are 40 million undernourished children in this hemisphere, having no hopes of ever gaining a professional level to make a living and sentenced to be a social burden or to join the ranks of the criminals.

The foreign debt of hemisphere countries surpasses 500 billion dollars, and the most shallow economic analysis reveals that such an amount is a very small part of the looting to which the region has been subjected for more than a century by imperialist and colonialist countries.

A Pentagon official a few days ago said that the maneuvers called free passage 82, in which 30 men-of-war, 80 aircraft and some 10,000 men are participating, are the most important ever held near Cuba. In addition, there will be a series of other maneuvers until the month of April, such as the (Expanded Sea '82), the Sea Supply '82 and the Ocean Venture '82. The latter will include an amphibious landing at the Guantanamo Naval Base. All this is accompanied by urgent efforts by the Pentagon to build new military bases in the hemisphere, for which they are pressuring the governments of Colombia, Honduras, Bahamas, Ecuador and Argentina.

This is a useless effort of intimidation in an area where it is difficult to frighten anyone. But at the same time, it is a highly dangerous action because of what it has of provocation and threat.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART OPENS NONALIGNED MEETING

FL102002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1919 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation and a member of our party's Central Committee, made the opening speech at the fourth meeting of the countries coordinating the action program for cooperation within the Nonaligned Movement which began today. The meeting is taking place at the Palace of Conventions and is being attended by representatives from 50 countries and six international organizations. Rodriguez Llompart welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cuban Government and noted that the meeting fulfills one of the agreements reached at the sixth nonaligned summit. He stressed the importance of cooperation among underdeveloped countries as an element to counteract attempts to put off entente among these nations. Rodriguez Llompart noted that peace is the movement's main premise but that under present circumstances, lasting peace cannot exist. The Cuban minister highlighted the basic role played by solidarity among nonaligned countries in economic cooperation and the struggle to establish a new economic order. At Sri Lanka's proposal, Cuba's vice minister of foreign relations, Jose Viera, was elected chairman. Following his election, Viera expressed appreciation for the confidence in Cuba and noted that the large turnout at the meeting demonstrated the political unity of the nonaligned countries.

HART RETURNS FROM MANAGUA INTELLECTUALS' MEETING

FL092350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] After participating in the first meeting of the permanent committee of intellectuals for the sovereignty of Latin American and Caribbean countries held from 4 to 8 March in Managua, Nicaragua, Armando Hart Davalos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of culture, Casa de las Americas President Mariano Rodriguez, Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez and Chilean painter Roberto Matas, all members of the permanent committee, returned to Havana today. During that first meeting, the participants issued a final declaration in which the world's pressing and dramatic problems were denounced, particularly those dealing with Central America and the Caribbean.

MIRET PRIETO ADDRESSES CTC NATIONAL COUNCIL

FL101903 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1236 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the party Politburo and Secretariat, addressed the 44th meeting of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] national council and touched on matters related to the improvement of working conditions, conservation, services to the people and the struggle against all erosive and antisocial conduct. The party leader said that despite the economic conditions in the country, we can always make an effort to improve our work environment and stressed that it has to be a daily task at each work center.

Referring to conservation, the Politburo member affirmed that it was necessary to intensify the concept, extend it, and make it more concrete, and emphasized that we should not just talk about conservation but practice it. He added that special emphasis must be given to repair of parts rather than to their fabrication. Referring to the services, which he described as deficient, he urged (?those responsible) to join the struggle against crime and added, it is a long and hard struggle to which we dedicate ourselves.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY INAUGURATES RADIO STATION

FL102036 Bridgetown CANA in English 1933 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 11 Mar (CANA) -- The state-owned "Radio Free Grenada's" new transmitter, a gift to the government by Cuba, is being officially put into operation today, the Cuban Embassy here announced. The equipment for the transmitting centre including spare parts, is valued at 622,500 dollars (U.S.). It will boost the outreach of RFG's medium-wave broadcast now heard in only part of the country.

Two teams of Cuban technicians mounted the equipment and the 400-foot tower, while a Cuban civil engineer advised the Grenadian team which constructed the building housing the new transmitting centre. Six Grenadians have gone to Cuba to study the operation and maintenance of the plant's tower and electronic equipment, and a Cuban electronics technician will remain here for several months to assist in maintenance and further training. Within a year, it is expected that Grenadian personnel will be fully qualified to run the plant and look after its upkeep, the Cuban Embassy said.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CUBAN DELEGATION

FL102338 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpt] The head of the Cuban delegation to the Festival of the Grenada Revolution arrived on the island this afternoon. Jorge Risquet Valdes arrived in Grenada this afternoon and was met at the airport by minister of finance, trade and planning brother Bernard Coard. Mr Risquet Valdes is a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and is a longtime fighter for the rights of Cuban people.

DIPLOMATIC NOTE REJECTS SALVADORAN REGIME'S LIES

FL082207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] The Government of Grenada has termed irresponsible and malicious the lies of the Salvadoran regime with respect to an alleged supply of arms by that country to the FMLN. A Grenada note denies the statements made by the chief of the Christian Democratic military junta, Jose Napoleon Duarte, which were published in the U.S. daily New York TIMES. The document states that such is the product of the imagination of a desperate man and recalls that Grenada has officially declared its respect for the Franco-Mexican agreement proposing a solution to the revolutionary forces as a representative political entity. Finally, it says that Grenada will continue to give moral, political and diplomatic support to the oppressed Salvadoran people and will continue to demonstrate its irrevocable solidarity.

PRG INAUGURATES NEW INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

FL051306 Bridgetown CANA in English 1245 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 5 Mar (CANA) -- A new industrial complex -- including asphalt and stonecrushing plants and a stone quarry -- was inaugurated here yesterday by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). The government said the complex, which recently went into production although in operation since 1981, will be named after a Cuban construction worker, Ramon Quintana, who died in an accident at the quarry in January. He was among 52 Cubans and 61 Grenadians operating the cluster of new plants. The works are part of Cuba's donation to the international airport project at Point Salines, but will remain in Grenada after the runway is finished to pave raods. Grenada will be producing 6,000 cubic metres of gravel and 7,000 metric tons of asphalt monthly.

SOLDIERS STAGE COUP, MILITARY RULERS ARRESTED

FL111228 Bridgetown CANA in English 1312 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 11 Mar (CANA) — Rightwing soldiers staged a coup in Suriname today, arresting the military rulers and an undisclosed number of leading leftwing politicians.

Leader of the coup was named as Lieutenant Henri Gorre, who then freed from jail Lieutenant Wilfred Hawker with whom he was involved in an abortive coup attempt on March 12 last year. Hawker was serving five years in jail.

Shooting broke out at the military headquarters here at about 0200 hours, and informed sources said that a number of soldiers and at least one civilian -- a woman -- were injured. Tanks and armoured cars are rumbling through the streets of Paramaribo, and soldiers with submachine guns are guarding government buildings.

All government ministries are said to be in the control of the rebel soldiers. Army strongman Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse and his second in control, Major Roy Horb, the garrison commander, have been arrested, the sources said. Major Horb was taken midway in a broadcast on "Radio Radica," a privately-owned station, in which he was assuring the population that the revolutionary leaders were in control and asking them to be calm.

Bouterse's group came to power in this Dutch-speaking republic on February 25, 1980, by overthrowing the elected government of Prime Minister Henk Arron.

First reports had said that police commissioner Henri Vrij was involved in the coup, but he later issued a statement of denial. All police were believed confined to their barracks, with only the heavily-armed soldiers seen patrolling the streets and guarding strategic installations.

The sources declared the coup a success at 0800 hours, with the surrender of what was described as the last pocket of resistance, from the military police at Fort Zeelandia in the capital. The early action was said to have begun at the big headquarters camp "Emre Booeke" and at the armoury at Zorg En Hoop.

The sources named Gorre, Hawker and a Lieutenant Rambocus as some of the new leaders.

No official statements have yet been made, but the source said that one could be expected later in the day.

Will Form Civilian Government

NC111425 Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] It was also reported that several members and former members of the military council had joined the putschists. The army's loudspeaker system announced that a civilian government would be formed within the next 48 hours and free elections held within six months.